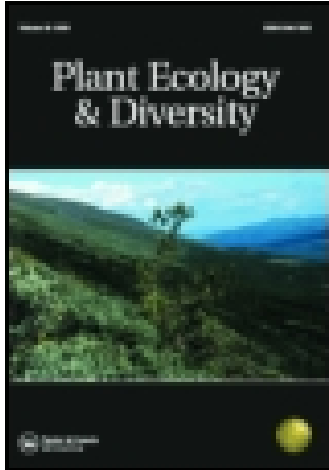


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Scottish Utricularias

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I am indebted to Professor Bayley Balfour for some information regarding plants with many flowers which have been recorded previously. In 1890 a plant at Messrs. Seeger & Tropp's nursery, East Dulwich, had ten blooms (Gard. Chron., 3rd series, vii., 1890, p. 11); in 1873, in the garden of Mr. W. Terry, Peterbrough House, Fulham, a plant showed twelve blooms (Gard. Chron., 1873, p. 254, fig. 53); at Davenham in 1892 a plant bore thirteen flowers (Gard. Chron., 3rd series, xi., 1892, p. 84); in 1874, in the garden of Mr. R. Miln, Arbroath, a plant had seventeen flowers (Gard. Chron., 1874, p. 346, fig. 79). The figure of Mr. Miln's plant shows it to have had a single stem, and this presumably was the character of all the other plants referred to, as it is of my plant. A plant is also noticed (Gard. Chron., 3rd series, xii., 1892, p. 123) from the garden of Mr. A. S. Kimball, Rochester, New York, which had twenty-three flowers in July, the period of flowering in this country being from December to March. But from Ferguslie, Paisley, a plant is recorded in Gard. Chron., 2nd series, xxv., 1886, p. 170, with five growths 2-3 feet high, bearing thirteen spikes with thirty-six flowers, of which twenty-four were expanded. He adds that so far as he can learn my plant is the one with the greatest number of flowers on a single stem that has been recorded in Britain.

While in its native country this orchid is found growing on trees, this plant has been grown in a pot filled with alternate layers of crocks and sphagnum, close to the back wall of a house, along with Vandas, Dendrobiums, Cypripediums, etc. It is a plant of slow growth, making only a single pair of leaves annually, it seems to enjoy sunshine and a fair amount of water, but it must have efficient drainage.

SCOTTISH UTRICULARIAS. By Rev. E. F. LINTON.

The following notes are submitted for the purpose of directing the attention of botanists who have opportunities of visiting the localities mentioned, or other places where species of *Utricularia* may be found, to some difficulties in

the way of determination of the species, and in the hope that they may be willing to co-operate in their elucidation.

Utricularia Bremii, Heer., has often been suspected, but its existence in Britain is still, I believe, not absolutely proved (but see a valuable paper on this in Jour. Bot., 1876, 142, etc.).

Differences from *U. minor*, L., to be looked for are—(1) robuster habit, (2) a more decided spur, which in *U. minor* is scarcely longer than broad, and (3) an orbicular lower lip.

Some suspected localities are “Moss of Inshoch, Nairn, and Loch of Spynie”—Bab. Man., ed. viii., 288. The Loch of Spynie is near Elgin. “Near Glenluce”—on a label, Hb. Edinb. B. G. Culdoch Moor, Kirkcudbright. Loch Feoir, Assynt. Mr. F. M. Webb (*l.c.*) considered the Loch of Spynie plant to be *U. Bremii*, and “certainly not *U. minor*.”

In the Loch of Spynie a slender form of *U. vulgaris*, L., should be looked for, and observed while fresh. The specimen in Hb. Edinb. B. G. does not look typical.

An interesting species has been gathered on Gordon Moss by Prof. Dickson in 1882, allied to *U. neglecta*, Lehm., and possibly a form of that species, which deserves study. There are three sheets in Herb. Edinb. B. G., beautifully preserved, but unfortunately flowerless.

A plant somewhat similar to the one from Gordon Moss has been sent me (by the Rev. E. S. Marshall, and may be rightly named) as *U. neglecta*, from peaty bogs of Loch Gannich, Rannoch Muir, Argyll. No flowers.

Long Moss, near Faldonside, Selkirkshire, produces a plant which is probably *U. neglecta*, but I have only seen flowerless specimens.

The difficulty in determining the species of this genus usually arises from the absence of flowers, or their poor state of preservation when present. They are frequently flowerless in rainy districts; while, on the other hand, the season of 1893 has given me abundant proof that a warm, dry season favours the production of flowers. Having a suitable locality for their development near at hand—a shallow bog with a sunny exposure—I am willing to try and persuade to flower any critical or curious unnamed

forms which usually are flowerless in their native stations that may be sent me. They are most easily transplanted in the winter-bud condition, when they may be posted either in a small bottle or tube of water, or in wet rag secured from evaporation; but, with care in the supply of moisture, they will probably bear transplantation at any season.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A FLORA OF WEST ROSS. By G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, M.A., F.L.S.

The first notice which I am acquainted with of any plants occurring in the vice-county of West Ross (No. 105 of Watson's "Topographical Botany") is to be found in the two volumes of Lightfoot's "Flora Scotica," which is dated 1777. The Ross-shire plants mentioned in it, which appear to belong to the western watershed, are as follows:—*Circea alpina*, *Cynosurus cæruleus* (*Sesleria cærulea*), *Chenopodium maritimum* (*Sueda maritima*), *Cornus suecica*, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *Juncus trifidus*, *Epilobium alpinum*, *Arbutus alpina* (*Arctostaphylos alpina*), *Pyrola minor*, *P. secunda*, *Satyrium repens* (*Goodyera repens*), *Ophrys cordata*, (*Listera cordata*), *Ophrys corallorhiza* (*Corallorhiza innata*), *Dryas octopetala*, *Draba incana*, *Asplenium viride*, *Polypodium Lonchitis* (*Polystichum Lonchitis*), *Hieracium alpinum*, *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Sparganium natans*, *Poa maritima* (*Glyceria maritima*), *Pinus sylvestris*, *Trichomanes tunbridgensis* (*Hymenophyllum unilaterale*), *Osmunda Lunaria* (*Botrychium Lunaria*). *Betula nana* is given as growing on the moors of Loch Glass, but these I believe drain into the Eastern Sea. Of the foregoing plants the exact identity of *Sparganium natans*, and *Hieracium alpinum* is doubtful. Up to the present time, so far as I am aware, *Sesleria*, *Goodyera*, and *Corallorhiza* have not since been found, they probably will be rediscovered.

In "English Botany," 1809, *Stachys ambigua* is reported on the authority of W. Borrer and W. J. Hooker from the side of Loch Carron. The plate in "English Botany" is numbered 2089.

In Hooker's "Flora Scotica," 1821, we have two additional